

JNO. S. REYNOLDS, Editors.  
CHAS. A. DOUGLASS.

QUEEN VICTORIA has nineteen grand-daughters.

Mr. HENDRICKS has made a remarkable canvass in Indiana. Last week he addressed four large meetings at different points in one day, and has been speaking every day once or twice.

One hundred and forty Republicans of Utica, N. Y., friends of Roscoe Conkling, have issued a stirring appeal to Republicans to march to the ballot box and beat James G. Blaine, who betrayed Folger.

Mr. DECHER opened one of his recent political speeches, with these words: "I helped to rock the cradle of the Republican party, and I have left it now, because I don't want to be a pallbearer at its funeral."

SOUTHERN colored people should remember that Southern white Democrats tax themselves for the education of colored children. This is practical friendship. Northern Republicans disfranchised Washington negroes, and robbed the Freedmen's bank. Very few negroes have had any substantial benefit from the Republican party.

The election of a new Legislature in New York State on next Tuesday will be an important one indeed, in view of the fact that that body will select Senator Lapham's successor in the United States Senate. The New York Herald reviews the chances of a Democratic Senator, and its careful estimate is quite favorable for the Democrats.

FATHER RIORDAN, just returned from the old sod, has surprised some of his friends by stating that he has seen more suffering among the Irish in New York city than in any city he visited in Ireland, and that under the new law the greater part of the people are doing well. He adds, however, that the young people of both sexes are bent on emigrating to this country at the first opportunity.

And what did the Republicans do in Ohio after all? As a truth the official count shows that in the election for Secretary of State the majority was really against the Republican nominee. Note the figures: Newman, the Democratic candidate, received 380,275 votes; Morris, Prohibitionists, 9,857, and Herald, Greenbackers, 3,570. Total, 393,712. Robinson, Republican, received 391,589 votes. Majority against Robinson, 2,123. It will be seen, though, that Robinson received more votes than any other candidate in the field—a plurality in other words—and that is sufficient to elect.

The States at issue are: California with 6 out of 6 Representatives Democratic; Connecticut with 4 out of 5 Representatives Democratic; Indiana with 9 out of 13 Representatives Democratic; Nevada with 2 out of 3 seats in the House and Senate Democratic; New Jersey with 3 out of 7 Representatives Democratic; Virginia with 4 out of 9 Representatives Democratic; New York with 21 out of 34 Representatives Democratic; Wisconsin with 6 out of 9 Representatives Democratic. Such is the honest complexion of the country, and nothing but money, bribery and corruption can give the Republicans the rule.

The Philadelphia Times in discussing the question why the South is solid for the Democratic party, covers the whole ground thus briefly:

There is a constant campaign cry against the "Solid South" in every important contest; but those who clamor for a divided South studiously conceal the fact that every property, industrial, educational and progressive interest of the Southern States demands Democratic administration. Republican rule in the South left one vast sea of debt and desolation, and Republican capitalists would to-day withdraw their investments if they apprehended a restoration of the only Republican authority that the South could furnish. North Carolina is one of the most conservative of the Southern States, a State not naturally Democratic, a State that would give a majority for any better party than the Democratic party, but it is held in the Democratic column solely because to return to Republican government would be to return to the blight of reckless carpet-bag and ignorant and debauched negro rule.

A CABLEGRAM from England tells of a monster radical demonstration in favor of the abolition of the House of Lords, that was recently held in Hyde Park, at which over one hundred thousand persons were present. A long procession with bands, flags, etc., marched through the principal streets. The marchers groaned while passing the headquarters of various conservative clubs at the West End. Many banners were displayed bearing such inscriptions as "Down with the Lords!" and "The Lords are opponents of civil and religious liberty, and must be abolished!" Speeches were delivered from nine platforms. Miss Jessie Craigen, well known agitator, presided at one of the platforms. Resolutions were passed declaring that the House of Lords is useless and dangerous, and ought to be abolished. No speeches were made by members of the House of Commons. These demonstrations are significant indeed, and the abolition of that body is only a question of time. The House of Lords has always thrown obstacles in the way of progressive legislation, and the manhood of England to-day demands, and justly, that this useless, irresponsible body of aristocrats should be summarily disbanded and ordered to their homes. These lordly gentlemen, during the present year, voted the defeat of the franchise bill, and Englishmen are making this the occasion for their uprising and their indignation. The present generation will see England a Republic, both in name and fact.

HENRY WARD BEECHER, said in his admirable speech in Brooklyn a few nights since, "In all the history of politics I do not believe that lies so cruel, so base, so atrocious, have ever been set in motion. I would to God that I could believe that the Republican party had not any hand in it. If they have, it is the worst thing that ever was done by that party. The air is murky with shameless stories of Mr. Cleveland's private life. To our sorrow and shame we find these cockatrice eggs brooded and hatched by foolish and credulous clergymen. They could not go to Mr. Cleveland in quietness, so they opened their ears to the harlot and the drunkard. They sought by poison and irresponsible slander to poison the minds of innocent men and women, they have sought to make backbiting a christian virtue and to change the century into the salacious whispering of calumny.

"When in the gloomy night of my sufferings in years gone by I sounded every depth of sorrow, I vowed that if God would bring the day star of hope to me, I would never suffer brother, friend or neighbor to go unfettered should a live serpent seek to crush him. That oath I will regard now. Because I know the bitterness of venomous lies that seek to sting to death a man—a magistrate worthy of better things.

"Then counsel me to ponder lest I stir again my own grief! No, I will not be prudent. If I refuse to interpose a shield of well placed confidence between Governor Cleveland and the swarms of creatures that wriggle in mud or sling arrows from ambush, may my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, and my right hand forget its cunning. [Loud applause.] I will imitate the noble example set me by Plunkett Church in the day of my calumny. They were not ashamed of my bond. They stood by me with God-inspired loyalty. It was a heroic deed. They have set my duty before me. I will imitate their example, and as long as I have breath I will not see a man followed by hounds, serpents, or venomous stinging insects, and not stand with him and for him."

Indiana.

Now that New York is about conceded to the Democracy, all eyes are now turned to Indiana, as the real battleground, of this momentous campaign, money belonging to the public and to monopolists, will be taken there by the millions, and all for the benefit of the "Grand Old Party." The following summary of the situation, by a well-informed correspondent, writing from Indianapolis, will be interesting to the general reader, he says:

Hendricks' canvass of the State continues with a vigor never before shown. He is "in the saddle" as the phrase goes, night and day, and everywhere meets vast crowds, evidencing he has lost none of his old time popularity. Following the great meetings at Greencastle and Terre Haute he went to Vincennes and Evansville, passed through by Blaine but three days previous.

At those points, as at others, he was received with unbounded enthusiasm. The aspect of affairs is changing in favor of the Democracy, and a better feeling prevails. The money needed to meet the necessary legitimate expenses is at least beginning to be received, and largely from the South. We will get more aid from Kentucky than in any previous campaign, the interest shown being unabated and intense. The opposition, however, is keenly alive to the situation, and to the last few remaining days of the campaign.

Gen. Logan and others will upbraid the State this week, visiting this city Friday next. The Republicans rely for success on the deputy marshals at the polls and the unscrupulous money at their command. The Democrats, unlike those of Ohio, will undoubtedly vote the Democratic ticket, the feeling here being very strong. The rank and file of Irish voters is scarcely touched, though desperate efforts have been made to excite their prejudice. The State as usual will be very close and much depends upon the events of the next few days.

A big fight will be made on the Legislature, since a new Senator will be selected to succeed Voorhees. Col. John C. New, Chairman of the Republican Central committee, being the most prominent man named by the opposition. This fact will suggest the character of the struggle put forth by him and his lieutenants. Colonel Bradley reached here to-day, though it does not appear he will take as prominent a part as in Ohio.

Gold and Silver.

The director of the mint has submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury his annual report for the fiscal year 1884. The report shows that the deposits of gold during the year amounted to \$46,326,679, of which over \$29,000,000 were of domestic production. Silver purchased for coinage and deposited for bars amounted at its coinage value to \$36,520,290, of which over \$31,000,000 was of domestic production. The total value of gold and silver deposited and purchased, including re-deposits, was \$87,955,155, being about the same as during the previous year.

The coinage amounted to \$57,880,922, of which \$27,932,824 were gold, and \$29,948,098 silver. The latter, except about \$6,708,000 in silver dollars, coinage of gold, was about \$8,000,000 less than in the previous year. In addition to the coinage executed for the government, \$1,000,000 in silver was struck out at the San Francisco mint for the Hawaiian government.

from all sources amounted to \$5,433,102 and the total expenditures of all kinds amounted to \$1,676,002.

The director estimates the production of the mines of the United States for the calendar year of 1884 of gold, \$29,000,000; silver, \$48,000,000, which is about \$1,000,000 less in gold and not quite \$2,000,000 more in silver than for the previous year.

Repiles received to circular letters sent to persons and firms engaged in the manufacture and repair of articles of ornamentation in the United States show an annual consumption of precious metals for those purposes of over \$20,000,000, of which 14,500,000 were gold, and \$5,500,000 silver. He estimates the amount of coin in the country on October 1, 1884, to have been gold, \$557,000,000; silver, \$250,000,000; a total of \$814,000,000. The total specie and paper of all kinds used as money in the United States on the first of October, 1884, the director estimates to have amounted to \$1,800,000,000, being an increase of over \$75,000,000 over that in the country at the same date of the previous year. Of this amount over \$502,000,000 was in the treasury and \$1,304,000,000 in the banks and general circulation. Deducting the amount held by the national banks leaves about \$1,094,000,000 in the hands of the general public and banks other than national.

The Tariff and Religion.

A strange union, this! But all the same, the tariff and the Christian religion have been lately united in the holy bonds of wedlock, and the Rev. James G. Blaine performed the ceremony in the presence of the clerical lights of New York city. These Christian divines waited upon Mr. Blaine at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and in many and long speeches told that gentleman that the election of its representative in the persons of the Hon. Jas. G. Blaine and the Hon. John A. Logan is imperative; that they believe in the purity of the personal character of those standard-bearers, in their capacity as statesmen to meet the claims of the high offices for which they are in nomination; that they protest against the coronation of conceded personal impurity as represented by the head of the Democratic ticket, and regard such a nomination for the Presidency of the Republic an insult to Christian civilization; that they are opposed to putting a premium upon disloyalty, as represented by the candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the Democratic party; that they desire to exhort all well meaning and loyal citizens, regardless of party, when purity is at stake, not by voting for the Prohibition candidate, to cast a half vote for the Democratic candidate with his record of impurity and dissipation, nor to cast a whole vote for the man who is now the conspicuous synonym of incapacity and ineffectuality, but to cast one vote for virtue in the home, for the protection of the rights of the humblest citizen at home and abroad, for the protection of American industries, for the settlement of international differences by arbitration, for war against polygamy, for the decent treatment of the Indians, for the preservation of the results of the war of revolution and rebellion, for every sacred interest of the country, by voting the Republican ticket at the ensuing national election.

Mr. Blaine said much in reply to the above. A number of other members then spoke, and Mr. Blaine replied. He spoke of the assemblage as being remarkable beyond any of which he had known in the history of political contests in the United States. He was very deeply impressed by it, he said, and felt that he was speaking to great congregations, and to the great religious opinion that is behind them, and that he realized the full weight of the influence they had tendered. But he knew it was extended to him as the representative of a party whose creed and whose practices are in harmony with the churches. The Republican party from its very outset stood upon the impregnable platform of opposition to the extension of human slavery, and it stood on that platform till it was drifted by the hostility of national sovereignty, and thence into a bloody conflict to maintain it. From that one work, he defied any man to point to a single measure of the Republican party which could not challenge the approbation of Christian ministers and the approval of God.

Alluding to the statement of one speaker that he narrowed the issue when he spoke of its coming down to the question of the tariff, he explained that when he had spoken of the tariff as the conclusive issue he had meant that it had stepped to the front, not to the exclusion of a thousand other issues, but for this critical occasion, and that it stands forth as that issue which represents bread to the hungry, clothing to the naked, and property to the entire people; and is, therefore, a material issue, distinct and separate from the great moral issue. Because you can't impress a man, if he is hungry, with any other thought than that he shall be fed; and, therefore, that public policy and that statesmanship is highest and best that attends to the primal needs of human nature first, and says, here is bread for the hungry, here is clothing for the naked, and a tariff which protects American laborers, American capitalists in their investments, the inventive talent of the country in its enterprise—the issue which lies at the foundation of the prosperity of American people, and the very foundation of the success of the Christian religion.

This is the climax of argument and the quintessence of indomitable zeal! It is fitting, though, that the continental liar and the hero of the Mulligan letters should give utterance to the startling lie that he (Blaine) was the representative of a party whose creed and whose practices are in harmony with the churches, "and that he defied any man to point to a single measure

of the Republican party which could not challenge the approbation of Christian ministers and the approval of God!"

GLEANINGS.

The State of Louisiana has imposed a license fee of \$5 on all newspaper men.

The wool clip of one ranchman in Maverick County, Texas, weighed over twenty tons.

Frankton, D. T., is to have a pork-packing establishment with a capacity of 1,000 hogs per day.

Of ninety-six railroads in the State of New York, only fifteen paid dividends in 1883. The total capital stock of the railroads is \$628,718,596, and the total amount of dividends paid was \$15,074,114, or about 2 percent of the capital.

A man, during a life-time of 80 years, according to a paper recently read before the Academy of Sciences, Paris, sleeps away an aggregate of 6,000 days, works away the same period, eats away 2,000 days, walks away 800 days, and amuses himself with the remainder of his half-century on earth.

The street fairer rolls a \$1.50 or \$5 bill around a cake of soap, adds a wrapper of paper, throws the bundle in an open satchel suspended around his neck, and invites the crowd to invest in chances at ten cents a grab. This is a slight-of-hand game, say the detectives, and the parcel with money in it never reaches the satchel. There are gangs of these sharpers at work in different cities.

The descendants of the Penns now living who are to share the \$27,000 national debt commission in commutation of the \$4,000 annuity, paid that family since 1790, as indemnity for the property it lost in Pennsylvania by the Revolutionary war, bear the names of Fell, Rawlins, Warrum, Barrow, Goss, Gaskill, Baker, Coates, Hall, Read, Alexander, Walker, Goff, Clayton and Rayner.

Gold has been found at Bommelo, in Scandinavia. The place at present presents a very primitive appearance, but an old and enthusiastic English digger believes and in the evening, he is going to see the foundation of a future city, with factory chimneys, spires, schools and theaters. "But these things," he adds, cautiously, "take time, like a lawyer's way to heaven."

In this day and age of the world science answers some of the knottiest questions, and fearlessly takes up every branch of human knowledge. And so when the Hartford Sunday Journal in its wild search for truth, asks: "In walking with a young lady not over 17 years of age, and one of the never-ending sort, does the young man go around the lady, or does the young lady go around the young man?" we refer to our scientific sapience, and, hesitatingly answer "undoubtedly."

London, says: "There is no mistaking the American anywhere. On the street, in the galleries, at the theaters, he is to be met. He is the heartiest, frankest, all in all the truest and the most generous of men. He is different from all other foreigners in London. He speaks the same language as the Englishman. I can instantly understand all he is saying, and so it is that his voice and intonation and accent seem somewhat unstrained, and, perhaps, just the least bit underbred."

To Escape Lightning.—Carry as little metal as possible about your person. When the storm approaches shelter yourself in the nearest brick or stone building. If none be near, you will still or lie down on your face, regardless of the rain, which is really a protection. Avoid the shelter of trees and doorways, also out-houses, such as barn or stables, whether of stone or wood, especially of the latter. I consider the open, low, dry, strong grassy field is safer than high, wet and grassy ground, and that leeward sites are safer than windward ones. On seeking shelter laborers should leave their tools behind, as the metal is apt to attract the electric fluid.

How Commodore Garrison Fell in Love.

"How did the aged commodore get his young wife?" I asked of an acquaintance.

"She whistled and he came to her, my lad," was the reply, "but she didn't do it in the spirit of the girl in the tale. It happened six years ago this summer, and in the very hotel in which we are sitting. Garrison had been for forty years a widower. He was a tasty old fellow and had not been suspected of carrying a rap for women. The possession of some money, \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000, much of it in real estate, was the result of his railroad and steamship schemes, had harassed him all winter and spring, and he had come down here for rest and quiet. He took a suite of the best rooms in the row of cottages which are an annex of the main establishment, calculating that he would there be a little removed from the bustle of a public house, and it was for a few days as he had fondly anticipated. Then the family of John M. Randall, of St. Louis, took possession of adjoining apartments. They numbered a half dozen persons, including a whistler. Through the thin partition the commodore heard and saw the whistling. He disliked it exceedingly. He was driven by it to exasperation. There was a boy in the Randall party, and to him the veteran attributed the noise. He would not at that time hear the soft melody of the whistle, nor its clever fidelity to the music which it interpreted, but simply kept his ears open to it as a torture. One day he said to him, as they sat chatting on the veranda. 'That boy will be the death of me, John. Won't you plug his mouth, just to please me?'

"Oh, it ain't the boy," replied Randall, "but my daughter. Here, Letitia!" "It was a lovely girl of 20 who responded to the call, and was presented to the commodore. She whistled for him that evening to a piano accompaniment, and it was no longer irritating to him. They were married in the ensuing October. His wedding gift was a million dollars in sound securities. In no season since that has any belle at Long Branch been dressed or diverted in a more costly manner than the fair whistler."—Baltimore American.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR MONEY, AND MAKE A LITTLE OF IT BUY GOODS.

OUR STOCK IS OPEN AND READY FOR ALL COMERS.

EVERY DEPARTMENT FULL, AND GOODS CHEAPER than they have been for years.

OUR GOODS HAVE BEEN BOUGHT AS LOW as anybody can buy them and we INTEND TO SELL THEM.

COME AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK before you buy; and we guarantee you will LOSE NO MONEY BY IT.

McMASTER, BRICE & KETCHIN.

THE CHANGE OF SEASONS.

THE CHANGE OF THE Seasons makes it important that we inform our friends and customers that we have received our Fall Stock of

Dress Goods, Notions, Ribbons, Linen Damasks, Gloves, Corsets, Doylies, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps.

It will be to the interest of all

CASH BUYERS

To call and examine our STOCK, and be convinced that our PRICES this season, as in the past, can be confidently relied upon as being the LOWEST.

We are now ready for business, and will appreciate a call.

P. Landecker & Bro.

Druggist's Sundries!

Handkerchief Extracts—LUBIN'S and LUNDBORG'S.

Flavoring Extracts—STEELE'S and CHASE'S.

Colognes—HOYT'S and FORREST FLOWER.

Perfumery in variety.

Soaps of all quality, with CASHMERE BOUQUET at 25 cents a cake.

For sale at the Drug Store of

W. E. AIKEN.

TWO STORES FOR RENT

FOR SALE, Corner Main and College Streets, Winnsboro, S. C., now occupied by Mr. John P. Matthews, Jr., and Mr. U. G. Desportes. Possession given January 1st, 1885. These stores command the trade from the best sections of Fairfield and Chester. Apply to

Oct4f3x3m R. S. DESPORTES.

FOR THE NEXT SIXTY Days WE WILL SELL OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

Men's and Boys' Boots, Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps, And a large assortment of Ladies' Cloaks and Jersey Jackets at

COST.

These goods will positively be charged to no one at these prices. They will only be sold for

CASH STRICTLY.

Owing to the short crops we will sell all other lines of goods in which we deal

VERY CLOSELY.

If you need anything in our large and well assorted stock, it will pay you to call on us before purchasing elsewhere.

D. LAUDERDALE.

Oct18f3x3m

Groceries and Shoes.

The attention of CASH BUYERS is called to any stock which is complete.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

Sugars at greatly reduced prices. Coffees—all grades. Syrups and Porto Rico Molasses—very fine.

Shelf Goods in great variety, and fresh. Try my TENNESSEE FLOUR. Bagging and Ties, Salt Bacon, Lard, &c. "OLD DOMINION HAMS." Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel, in kits and barrels.

SHOES FOR EVERYBODY!

A large stock of Boots and Shoes that MUST be sold. Profit no object—as I desire to turn them into money.

Jeans, Plaid and Brown Homespuns. Woodware and Baskets.

All I ask is a call before purchasing. No goods charged at my reduced prices.

All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to me will settle prior to the first of November next.

R. M. HUEY.

NEW ARRIVALS

—OF— FRESH GROCERIES.

STAPLE AND SHELF GOODS WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH.

Just received

Hecker's Oat Meal in packages.

Hecker's Oat Meal in bulk.

Hecker's Self-Raising Buckwheat.

Hecker's Buckwheat in bulk.

New Crop New Orleans Molasses.

Rice, Meal and White Beans.

Sugars, Coffees and Teas of the best brands.

And a great many other goods which will be sold at the Lowest Prices to suit the Times.

To arrive the finest Mackerel of the season.

Oct12f3x3m S. S. WOLFE.

FOR SALE.

HOME-MADE, White Oak Standard

WAGONS.

ALSO IN STORE:

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, MEAL, BACON, CORN, DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, SHOES.

INDUCEMENTS FOR CASH.

ULYSSE G. DESPORTES.

FOR SALE.

THE LOT AND DWELLING where I now reside is offered for sale.

Also, the plantation called the "White Place," containing 340 acres, a comfortable dwelling and all necessary outbuildings. The place is only 2 1/2 miles from Winnsboro.

Terms liberal.

W. D. AIKEN.

FOR SALE.

ONE Pair Thoroughbred Black BERSHIRE HOGS. Apply to

Sept24f3m J. M. BEATY.

MACHINERY. OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE BY J. F. McMASTER & CO.

WATERTOWN ENGINE.

BALL HAND COTTON PRESS.

LITTLE GIANT HYDRAULIC PRESS.

CHAIN AND ROTARY HARROWS.

OLD HICKORY WAGONS.

WE ARE AGENTS FOR THE

CORTLAND WAGON COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS,

BUGGIES

and

PHAETONS.

Give us a call, and we will sell you what you want CHEAP.

J. F. McMASTER & CO.

SALE

AND FEED STABLES.

Respectfully, WILKES STEVENSON, Fairfield county, April, 1883.

Mr. BOAG: My machine gives me perfect satisfaction. I find no fault with it. The attachments are so simple. I wish for no better than the Davis Vertical Feed.

Respectfully, Mrs. R. M. WILKES, Fairfield county, April, 1883.

Mr. BOAG: I bought a Davis Vertical Feed Sewing Machine from you last year ago. I am delighted with it. It never let me down. It is a first-class machine. It never let me down. It is a first-class machine. It never let me down. It is a first-class machine.

Respectfully, Mrs. M. H. MONROE, Fairfield county, April, 1883.

This is to certify that I have been using a Davis Vertical Feed Sewing Machine for over two years, purchased of Mr. J. O. Boag. I haven't found it possessed of any fault. It is a first-class machine. It never let me down. It is a first-class machine. It never let me down. It is a first-class machine.

Respectfully, Mrs. M. H. MONROE, Fairfield county, April, 1883.

Very respectfully, MINNIE M. WILKES, Oakland, Fairfield county, S. C.

Mr. BOAG: I am well pleased in every particular with the Davis Machine bought of you. I think it a first-class machine in every respect. You know you sold several machines of the same make to different members of our families, all of whom, as far as I know, are well pleased with them.

Respectfully, Mrs. THOMAS SMITH, Fairfield county, April, 1883.

Ms. J. O. Boag—Dear Sir: It gives me much pleasure to testify to the merits of the Davis Vertical Feed Sewing Machine. The machine I got of you about five years ago has been almost in constant use ever since that time. I can say that it is a first-class machine, and has not cost me one cent for repairs since we have had it. Am well pleased and don't wish or any better. Yours truly, ROBERT CRAWFORD, Granite Quarry, near Winnsboro, S. C.

We have used the Davis Vertical Feed Sewing Machine for the last ten years. We would not have any other make at any price. The machine has given us unbounded satisfaction. It is a first-class machine. It never let me down. It is a first-class machine. It never let me down. It is a first-class machine.

Respectfully, Mrs. W. K. TUCKER and Daughter, Fairfield county, S. C., Jan. 27, 1883.

Having bought a Davis Vertical Feed Sewing Machine from Mr. J. O. Boag some three years ago, and it having given me perfect satisfaction in every respect as a family machine, both for home and light sewing, and never needed the least repair in any way, I can cheerfully recommend it to any one as a first-class machine in every particular, and think it second to none. It is one of the simplest machines made; my children use it with all ease. The attachments are so easily adjusted and it does a greater range of work by means of the Vertical Feed than any other machine I have ever seen used.

Respectfully, Mrs. THOMAS OWENS, Winnsboro, Fairfield county, S. C.

We have had one of the Davis Machines about four years and have always found it ready to do all kinds of work we have had occasion to do. I cannot say that the machine is worn a particle, and it works as well as when first bought. She says it will do a greater range of practical work and do it easier, faster, heavier or lighter, than she has ever used. We cheerfully recommend it as a No. 1 family machine.

Yours truly, JAS. Q. DAVIS, Winnsboro, S. C., Jan. 3, 1883.